

affords me the opportunity of informing him that Dr. Günther, since he has had living specimens of *R. arvalis* and *R. agilis* for examination, now also adopts the view that they deserve specific distinction.

And now I have only to add that, of the numerous specimens from various European localities which have passed through my hands since the publication of my Revision of the *Rane temporarie*, I have not met with a single one which I have not been able to pronounce at first glance as belonging to one or the other of the European species.

XXIV.—Description of a new Brazilian Species of *Hesperomys*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, Natural-History Museum.

2078
AMONG a small series of mammal-skins sent over from Rio Janeiro to Mr. E. Gerrard, Jun., occurs a specimen representing a striking new species of *Hesperomys*, which I propose to call

Hesperomys rufescens, sp. n.

General colour rich orange-rufous all over, both above and below, the hairs everywhere slaty blue at their bases and rufous at their tips. Underside only slightly lighter than upper. Ears short, scarcely projecting beyond the fur, thickly covered with rufous-brown hairs. Feet yellow; toes whitish, fifth hind toe to end of second phalanx of fourth. Tail of medium length, unicolor, thinly covered with brown hairs, which form an inconspicuous pencil at the tip.

Skull with the cranial portion very large; interorbital region broad. Supraorbital edges square, not ridged. Incisors dark orange above, yellow below.

Measurements of the typical skin (female):—Head and body 94 millim., tail 93, hind foot 20·0, ear (above crown) (c.) 7·0.

Skull: basal length (c.) 25·5, zygomatic breadth 16·8, length of face 15·0; brain-case, length (c.) 13·0, breadth 14·2; interorbital breadth 5·1; nasals, length 9·0; back of incisors to m¹. 8·0; length of molar series 4·9; palatal foramen, length 4·3.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Although superficially much resembling the smaller species of the *Oryzomys* section of *Hesperomys*, this species has only one really near ally, viz. *H. bicolor*, Tomes*, a native of Ecuador, which differs from it by its white belly and naked

* P. Z. S. 1860, p. 217.

ears, and of whose more important characters Mr. Tomes has given an excellent description. The two species together seem to belong to rather a synthetic type, combining the external characters of *Oryzomys* with the cranial ones of *Rhipidomys*, to which latter, under the name of *Myoxomys*, Mr. Tomes referred his species*, calling it, however, the "least typical species" of that group.

I have not, unfortunately, been yet able to examine a spirit-specimen of either *H. bicolor* or *H. rufescens*, so that I cannot describe the characters of the foot-pads, palate-ridges, or mammæ; and I will therefore follow Mr. Tomes's example and leave the two species in *Rhipidomys*, of which, as that gentleman said, they certainly form the least typical part.

XXV.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Malayan Entomology*. Part IV. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following undescribed butterflies have been recently received from several valued correspondents, and will be all figured in the Appendix to the writer's 'Rhopalocera Malayana.'

RHOPALOCERA.

Fam. Papilionidæ.

Subfam. PAPILIONINÆ.

Papilio Egertoni, n. sp.

Female. Anterior wings above blackish, the nervures and nervules margined with dull obscure greyish: posterior wings above bluish grey, the cell and the area from costal margin to lower subcostal nervule almost totally dark bluish black and with a double series of spots of the same colour placed between the nervules, the uppermost and discal series smallest, consisting of four spots, of which the largest is subquadrate and placed between the lower subcostal and the discoidal nervules; the outer series marginal and larger than the discal spots; abdominal area dark bluish grey and with two small spots of the same colour placed beneath cell and divided by the second median nervule; fringe very narrowly ochraceous. Anterior wings beneath as above, but with the greyish markings paler and brighter and with oblique

* P. Z. S. 1861, p. 284.